

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA

M. L. THOMAS,

Editor and Proprietor.

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

VOLUME IV.

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877

NUMBER 35.

Advertising Rates
SPECIAL, ONE YEAR, \$10.00
Quarterly, \$3.00
Short advertisements, \$1.00 per line

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from Constantinople of Jan. 24 says: The apprehensions of a rupture are diminishing. It seems probable from the more conciliatory feeling prevalent, the Porte will not reject the proposals of the Powers.

Berlin dispatch says Russia intends after the final rupture of negotiations to ask the powers for an authorization to enforce the proposals of conference in their name.

How Talmage's Church Looks.

Talmage's tabernacle will seat 4,000—nearly twice as many as Plymouth Church. It is built of pressed red brick trimmed with gray sandstone.

COLORING COTTON BLUE.—Take two pounds of copperas, one-half pound of prussiate of potash, one-pound of oil of vitriol.

In the Portland Theatre "The Two Orphans" was being played. At about the point in the piece that, in the representation in the Brooklyn Theatre, the fire broke out the roof of the building was blown off.

JELLY ROLLS.—Three eggs, half a cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, and a half teaspoonful of baking powder.

Capt. Boynton recently accomplished the task of swimming down the river Po from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of 800 miles, in 96 hours, without a single stoppage.

A \$10,000 fund has already been raised in Chicago for the support and education of the two little boys left orphans by the death of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss.

"Thought I'd leave my measure on your floor," said a man who fell down in a bar room. "No necessity for that," said the bar-keeper, "we know exactly how much you hold."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

A fire occurred at Sherman, Texas, January 23, which destroyed twelve business houses, with a loss of \$100,000.

At latest date, Jan. 24, the fire in the Lykens Valley coal mine, Pa., was still raging.

LIKEN VALLEY CONGRESS.—RESESSION.

FRIDAY JAN. 25.—Senator Morton called upon the resolution of the elections committee declared that W. T. Turner is bound under his oath to answer the questions of the committee regarding the transmission of telegrams through his office at Jacksonville, Oregon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.—Senator Sherman presented a petition of citizens of Cincinnati, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest—referred to the special committee.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

LIKEN VALLEY CONGRESS.—RESESSION.

FRIDAY JAN. 25.—Senator Morton called upon the resolution of the elections committee declared that W. T. Turner is bound under his oath to answer the questions of the committee regarding the transmission of telegrams through his office at Jacksonville, Oregon.

At latest date, Jan. 24, the fire in the Lykens Valley coal mine, Pa., was still raging.

LIKEN VALLEY CONGRESS.—RESESSION.

FRIDAY JAN. 25.—Senator Morton called upon the resolution of the elections committee declared that W. T. Turner is bound under his oath to answer the questions of the committee regarding the transmission of telegrams through his office at Jacksonville, Oregon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.—Senator Sherman presented a petition of citizens of Cincinnati, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest—referred to the special committee.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

LIKEN VALLEY CONGRESS.—RESESSION.

FRIDAY JAN. 25.—Senator Morton called upon the resolution of the elections committee declared that W. T. Turner is bound under his oath to answer the questions of the committee regarding the transmission of telegrams through his office at Jacksonville, Oregon.

At latest date, Jan. 24, the fire in the Lykens Valley coal mine, Pa., was still raging.

LIKEN VALLEY CONGRESS.—RESESSION.

FRIDAY JAN. 25.—Senator Morton called upon the resolution of the elections committee declared that W. T. Turner is bound under his oath to answer the questions of the committee regarding the transmission of telegrams through his office at Jacksonville, Oregon.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.—Senator Sherman presented a petition of citizens of Cincinnati, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest—referred to the special committee.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

Under a call of the States, Mr. Chittenden, introduced a resolution for paying the legal tender debt in harmony with justice and the pledged faith of the Government.

The Better Half.

Women who carry their own bundles have appeared on the streets of Boston. A St. Louis critic mentions an actress—that is to say, artiste—who is living "in a feverish struggle for the beyond."

Some growler says that the New York girl of the period is the most reckless compound of hair, brains, impudence, ignorance and French millinery that was ever allowed to put womanhood to the blush.

Marcus Antonius Thackeray said: "When I say that I know women, I mean I know that I do not know them. Every woman I ever knew is a puzzle to me, as I have no doubt she is to herself."

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Mr. Durban, from the committee on revision of laws, reported back the Senate bill to correct the statute punishing counterfeiters, requiring the intent to show.

Joseph Hoag's Vision.

We have been requested by several parties to publish the so-called vision of Joseph Hoag, seen by him in the year 1850. It is given below.

Joseph Hoag, the Journal of whose life lies before us, was born in 1762 and died in 1848, and during the greater portion and to the end of his life was a worthy member and efficient worker in the Society of Friends.

As I reflected upon the singularity of the event, my mind was struck into a silence, the most solemn I ever remember of having witnessed, for it seemed as if all my faculties were laid low, and unusually brought into deep silence.

And I heard a voice from heaven say, "This that thou seest, which dims the brightness of the sun, is a sign of the present and coming time. I took the forefathers of this country from a land of oppression; I planted them here among the people of the forest. I sustained them, and while they were humble, I blessed them and fed them, but they have now become proud and lifted up, and have forgotten me, who nourished and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old countries are guilty; and I have taken from the land, and suffered a divining spirit to come among them. Lift up thine eyes and behold! And I saw them dividing in great heat. This division began in the church upon points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian Society, and went through the various denominations, and in its progress and close, the effect was nearly the same; those who dissented went off with high heads and taunting language; and those who kept their organized sentiments, appeared exercised and sorrowful. And when this dividing spirit entered the Society of Friends, it raged in as high a degree as any I had before discovered, and as before, those who separated went with taunting looks and censorious language; those who kept to their ancient principles retired by themselves.

It next appeared in the Lodge of Free Masons, and it broke out in appearance like a volcano, inasmuch as it set the country in an uproar for a length of time. Then it entered politics throughout the United States, and did not stop until it produced civil war, and an abundance of human blood was shed in the course of the combat. The Southern States lost their power and slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a Monarchical power arose—took the Government of the States—established a national religion and made all Societies tributary to support its expenses. I saw them take property from Friends to a large amount. I was amazed at beholding all this, and heard a voice proclaim, "This Power shall not always stand, but with this power I will chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers. Thou seest what is coming on thy native land for their iniquity, and the blood of Africa; the remembrance of which has come up before me. This vision is yet for many days."

I had no idea of writing it down for many years, until it became such a burden that, for my own relief I have written it. JOSEPH HOAG.

Some Big Guns. When Ericsson was building his little Monitor, which was to have only one nose of old turret above water, how we laughed! But when she drove off the rebel Merrimack every one of us felt like hugging the little iron monster.

There has been much interest revived of late in "Poor Carliotta." The cause is the death of her faithful physician, Dr. Buckler, in Brussels. His interest in the case of the Princess was very remarkable, and he visited her shortly before his death. Carliotta is still under treatment at Brussels. She still remains in the sad, indifferent condition of melancholia, unaffected by anything that occurs around her. She is extremely submissive, and much is said of her great patience.

Mr. Krupp sent his gun to the Centennial. The diameter of its bore (which they call it) is 14 inches; the weight of the hollow steel ball it throws is about 1,000 pounds, and with a charge of 250 pounds of powder the inventor says it will carry 15 miles or 25,000 yards! That's a pretty big story, isn't it; for if an ordinary target were placed at that distance from the firing point, the ball, if it struck it would be out of sight below the horizon.

While the great German cannon was quietly standing with open mouth looking at the Centennial, they were trying Sir William Armstrong's new monster at Spenza, a town on the north-west coast of Italy. The target was of steel 22 inches thick. Into the gun, which has a bore of 19 inches, they put 541 pounds of powder and a huge ball weighing 2,000 pounds, and when the gun was fired there wasn't enough of the target left to speak about.

Now you see, as the heaviest iron-clads afloat have armor only eleven inches in thickness, these guns have everything in their own hands, and yet we hear of bigger guns to come, and mustn't be too much astonished if some day you hear they have planted a cannon on the bluffs below Queenstown, Ireland, and are trying to knock the top off our own Mount Washington—just to see if they can do it. Keep a sharp look out for it, for although the velocity of one of these cannon balls is about 1,500 feet per second, still you can follow it with your eye as it flies through the air. At any rate an artilleryman can do it, although we wouldn't believe it at first.

USEFUL RECIPES. CREAM MUFFINS.—An excellent and well-liked recipe. One quart sweet milk—half cream if you can get it—one heaping quart of Graham flour, six eggs, and salt to taste. Bake immediately in hot muffin rings. Your oven should be hot, and the muffins set to the table as soon as they are taken up.

INDIAN MEAL DOUGHNUTS.—A tea-cupful and a half of boiling milk poured over two tea-cupfuls Indian meal; when it cools add two tea-cupfuls wheat flour, one of butter, one and a half of sugar, three eggs and a tablespoonful nutmeg or cinnamon; if not stiff enough, add equal portions of wheat and meal; let it rise till very light; roll it about half an inch thick; cut it into small diamond shaped cakes, and bake them in hot lard.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two eggs, one cupful milk, two spoons butter, two cups flour, salt; steam one hour; serve with sauce made in this way: Beat two cups of sugar and one of butter to a cream; thicken slightly nearly a pint of water and stir together till they are at the boiling point. Flavor with nutmeg. The pudding may be varied by making it of wheat meal, and adding thin slices of tart apple. It is excellent. TRY IT.

ICE-CREAM CAKE.—One cup of fine white powdered sugar, one-half cupful butter; cream them together, add half cupful milk, whites of four eggs, two cupfuls flour, half tea-spoonful soda in milk, one tea-spoonful cream of tartar in flour. For the cream—three cupfuls powdered sugar, one cupful water, boil together until it becomes a clear sirup; beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, pour the sirup into it, and stir together; flavor with a tea-spoonful vanilla; put between three rounds of cake, and on top.

LEGS OF MUTTON STUFFED.—Wash and wipe the mutton, grate a pint of bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper, a tea-spoonful of sweet marjoram, two tea-spoonfuls of sage, and half a one of sweet basil (all dried and rubbed fine), chop a medium-sized onion, and put it over the fire in a small sauce-pan, with butter the size of a large egg, stew for five minutes, pour over the bread crumbs and stir in thoroughly; with a sharp knife make a deep incision on the long side of the leg parallel with the bone push the dressing in, making it go all through the length of the leg, skewer it at the opening, where you stuffed it, season the leg with pepper and salt, dust it with flour, and roast two hours in hot oven, keeping a little water in the pan to baste it with, which should be done every fifteen or twenty minutes; thicken the gravy with browned flour, put a few spoonfuls over the meat when you place it on the dish, and serve the remainder in a gravy-bowl. To be eaten with currant jelly.

COLORING COTTON GREEN.—For ten pounds of cotton carpet-yarn, boil in a loose sack four pounds of fustic for two hours. Take out the sack and add two ounces of alum. When dissolved put in the yarn; keep it boiling gently one-half hour, stirring at the time. Then lift out the yarn, add to the water four ounces of indigo paste; stir well for in the yarn and stir gently for fifteen minutes. Leave it until cold, take out, rinse in cold water and dry in the shade.

When Ericsson was building his little Monitor, which was to have only one nose of old turret above water, how we laughed! But when she drove off the rebel Merrimack every one of us felt like hugging the little iron monster. Her plating on the sides consisted of five plates of rolled iron, each one inch thick, while the turret was covered with nine inches of iron.